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Tennessee Department of Correction

Fiscal Year 1986-87

Annual Report

Ned McWherter, Governor
Stephen Norris, Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
4TH FLOOR, RACHEL JACKSON BUILDING • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

January 15, 1988

STEPHEN H. NORRIS
COMMISSIONER

The Honorable Ned McWherter
Governor
State of Tennessee
and
The General Assembly
State of Tennessee

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Fiscal year 1986-87 has been one of great success for the Department of Correction. The Department has made progress in resolving three major lawsuits. We have advanced toward our goal of receiving professional accreditation for our operating units. We opened one new adult institution and began design work on the two new high security facilities.

The Department has been involved in three class action suits that stem back as far as 1976. The Adult Services Division is now in compliance with ninety percent of the federal court evaluators' recommendations in Grubbs v. Norris. Youth Services Division successfully negotiated several policies dealing with programming for mentally retarded students in John Doe v. Norris suit, and the Division began removing status offenders from secure juvenile institutions in compliance with the court order the Charles Doe case.

The Department continued to demonstrate its professional development through its participation in the American Correctional Association accreditation process. During fiscal year 1986-87, six programs were accredited. Tennessee became the fifth state to have both its adult and juvenile probation divisions accredited. Ten other programs entered the accreditation process.

The progress of this Department is due in large part to the dedicated work of its employees. They are to be commended for continuing to forge ahead during difficult times. I also wish to thank you, the Governor, and the General Assembly for your support. You have provided us with the resources necessary to resolve issues facing the Department.

I hope you will find this annual report useful in your continuing dialogue on correctional issues.

Sincerely,

Stephen H. Norris

SHN:jw

Tennessee Department of Correction

Fiscal Year 1986-87

Annual Report

Prepared by
Planning and Research Section
February 1988

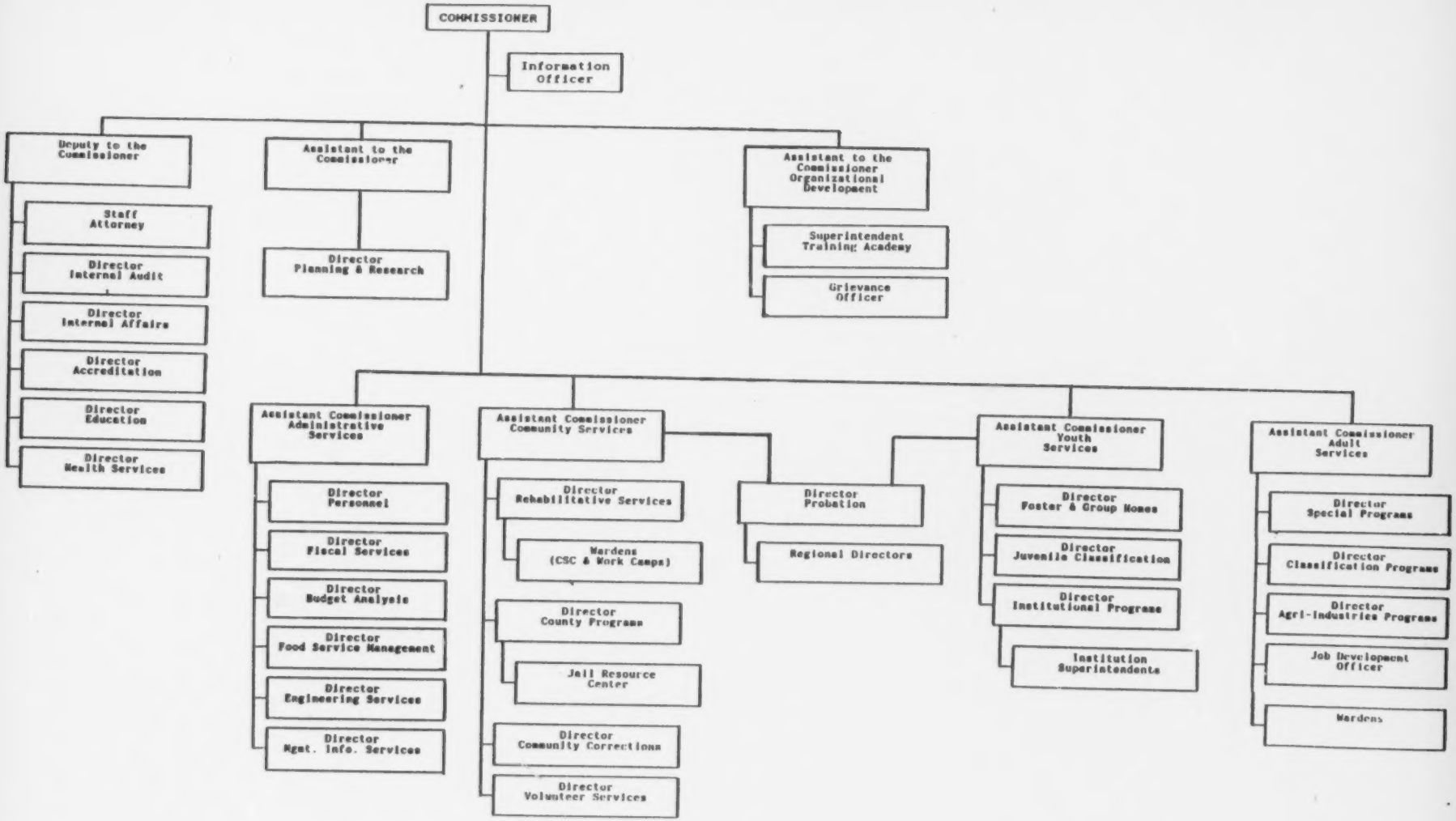
Tennessee Department of Correction
Mission Statement

The Tennessee Department of Correction mission is to serve the public by managing offenders according to recognized professional standards

The Department will carry out its mission by:

- Implementing the orders of sentencing courts in a safe and humane manner.
- Receiving and controlling sentenced or committed offenders.
- Employing professional staff.
- Using efficiently and effectively those resources appropriate to the identified needs and risk of individual offenders.
- Providing opportunities and incentives for behavior change in offenders and sanctions and other disincentives for continued criminal behavior.
- Providing adequate opportunities to develop behaviors which will enhance an offender's chance for success upon release from the Department's control.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION



Stephen N. Norris

Stephen N. Norris, Commissioner Date

10-1-87

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Commissioner's Staff

Robert Grunow
Deputy Commissioner

George Brummett
Assistant to the Commissioner

Ghosha Maffei
Assistant to the Commissioner

Jim Thrasher
Information Officer

Accreditation

During Fiscal Year 1986-87, ten additional Department of Correction programs formally entered the accreditation process through the American Correctional Association (ACA). These programs include the West Tennessee Reception Center, Middle Tennessee Reception Center, Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility, Wayne County Work Camp, Taft Youth Center, Tennessee Youth Center, and the Madisonville, Knoxville, Carter County, and Elizabethton Juvenile Group Homes. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 23 Department of Correction programs actively involved in the accreditation process.

Six Department of Correction programs had formal accreditation audits from the ACA during Fiscal Year 1986-87. The Knoxville Community Service Center was audited in January, the Divisions of Adult and Juvenile Probation were audited in February, the Oak Ridge Group Home in May, and the Inman and Memphis Group Home for Girls were audited in June. The Knoxville Community Service Center and the Divisions of Adult and Juvenile Probation were formally accredited by the ACA in May 1987, demonstrating their compliance with nationally recognized and accepted correctional standards.

During Fiscal Year 1986-87, well over 200 Department of Correction policies and procedures were written or revised to comply with accreditation standards, which is consistent with the mission of the Department "to serve the public by managing offenders according to recognized professional standards."

The in-service and preservice training curriculum at the Tennessee Correction Academy has been developed with the accreditation standards in mind. New employees in the Department of Correction, as well as current

employees, receive the required amount of training consistent with accreditation standards.

A new Annual Inspection policy was approved on June 1 and will be implemented during Fiscal Year 1987-88. The new annual inspection policy will require that all Department of Correction programs will be evaluated each year on the basis of their compliance with Department policies and accreditation standards.

Education

The Education section accomplished major goals in several areas. Emphasis was placed on special education and vocational assessment, as well as adult and juvenile academic programs.

A special education consultant was hired. Special education teachers were hired at most of the institutions and an educational specialist was appointed at WTRC. Special education policies were written and implemented. Psychological examiner and education specialist roles were clarified as to how they related to special education. The initial phases of the special education manual were completed.

The vocational needs assessment was completed. A vocational consultant was hired and vocational programs were expanded. A systemwide curriculum was established to include many of the existing vocational programs.

Policies were developed for adult academic programs. Competency based academic curriculum were implemented. Volunteer literacy programs were initiated across the state. Programming for segregated populations was increased. Computerized instruction and college programs were implemented

at most adult institutions. All institutions received Tennessee Department of Education school approval.

Juvenile policies were rewritten to better meet the needs of the institutions and Department of Education monitors. All facilities received school approval. Computerized instruction was begun at the juvenile institutions. Juvenile libraries were enhanced with books provided through Chapter II funds.

TDOC teachers were included in the Career Ladder evaluation system. The department was represented on the statewide literacy coalition and the regional library association. A comprehensive library plan was completed and a book program was started with regional libraries. Literacy grants were obtained for two adult institutions and the community service centers. A grant proposal was developed for a prerelease transitional program at Taft Youth Center.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS STARTED DURING FY 1986-87

Fort Pillow	Food Service
Lake County	Auto Mechanics, Horticulture
Morgan County	Commercial Cleaning, Food Service, Building Trades
NCSC	Building Trades
STSRCF	Barbering, Building Trades
Spencer	Small Engine Repair, Building Maintenance

GED TEST PARTICIPATION

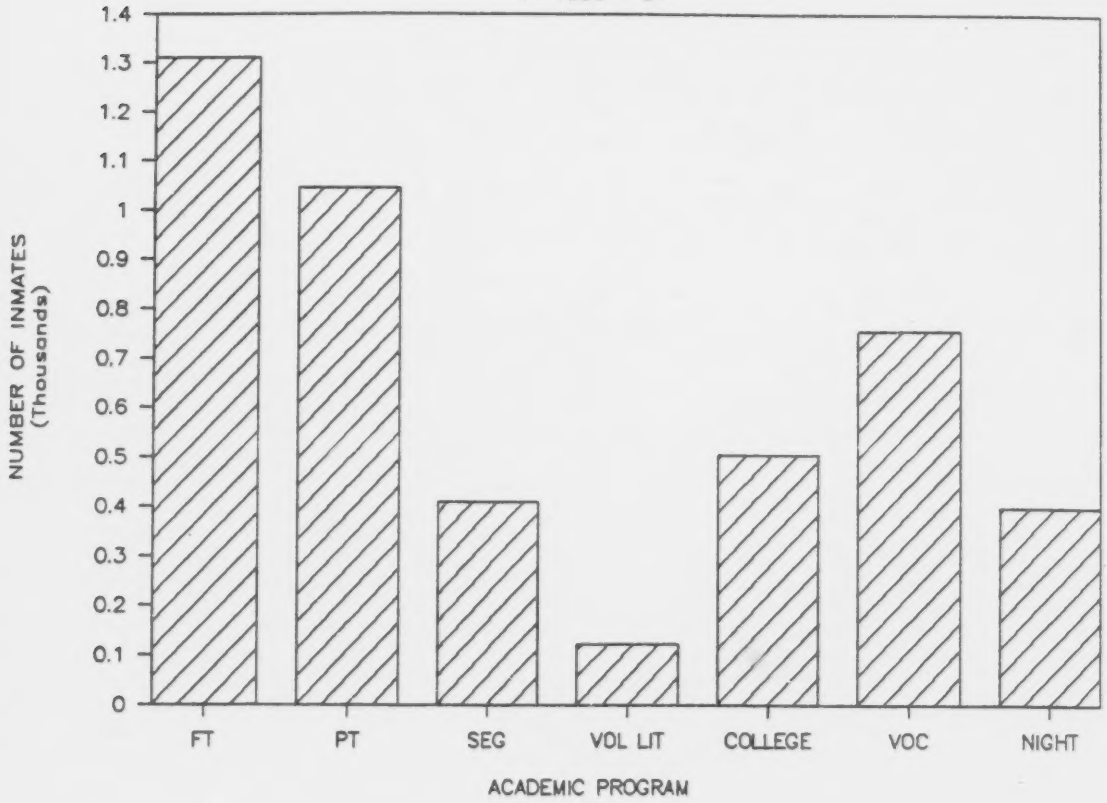
Inmates Taking GED Test	771
Inmates Passing GED Test	510
Passing Rate	66%

SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS SERVED

Mentally Retarded	42
Speech Impaired	21
Specific Learning Disability	151
Seriously Emotionally Disturbed	76
Other Handicapping Conditions	13

INMATE ACADEMIC PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

FY 1986 - 87



FT - **FULL TIME ACADEMIC**
PT - **PART TIME ACADEMIC**
SEG - **SEGREGATION**
VOL LIT - **VOLUNTEER LITERACY**
VOC - **VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

Grievance Section

The section's purpose is to be a resource to all department employees and to assist in the establishment of consistency of actions. To aid in achieving this purpose two important endeavors were undertaken. Classes for senior managers were conducted at the Tennessee Correction Academy. The classes focused on the subjects of civil service concepts and procedures for disciplinary and grievance actions. Also, a computer tracking system for grievances and disciplinary actions was begun. When fully implemented, this system will assist in the establishment of consistency of action by allowing division personnel to better monitor cases and to provide valuable feedback to the field.

During fiscal year 1986-87, there were 130 Level IV grievances filed and 63 employee requests for reviews of written warnings. Additionally, thirty-six cases not eligible for the grievance process were received and were routed to the appropriate sources for consideration and/or resolution.

Due to the backlog of grievances and the continued reliance upon the grievance procedure for resolution of problems, the division acquired an additional hearing officer. This will enable employees to receive a Level IV grievance hearing and response in a more timely manner.

DIVISION	TOTAL GRIEVANCES SUBMITTED	DECISION UPHELD	DECISION OVERTURNED	DEEMED NON-GREIVABLE	WRITTEN WARNINGS REVIEWED
ADULT SERVICES	92	50	20	22	44
YOUTH SERVICES	24	12	5	7	9
COMMUNITY SERVICES	13	5	1	7	6
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1	1			4
TOTAL	130	68	26	36	63

Grubbs Litigation Summary (1986-87)

In June 1986, the State of Tennessee filed with the Court its long-range Comprehensive Correction Plan to remedy constitutional deficiencies within the state penal system. In September 1986, the Special Master filed a report in which he found that the state's plan in the areas of management, classification, inmate jobs and education, security and sanitation was reasonably calculated to produce a constitutionally adequate prison system in "... a timely fashion." The Special Master recommended that the Comprehensive Plan be accepted as the working plan for the Tennessee Department of Correction.

In October 1986, Judge Thomas A. Higgins accepted the State's Comprehensive Correction Plan as the long-range working plan for the Department of Correction. At the request of the state, and upon the recommendation of the Special Master, the Court also raised the prison population limit of 7,019 (imposed in the Order of June 27, 1985 as the total population limit for institutions which were the subject of the litigation) to 7,249. The population limit was increased with the understanding that the ultimate capacity for departmental institutions would be based on the particular design and operational characteristics of individual facilities.

In January 1987, the Court directed the Special Master to file a report on the status of the medical and nursing services being rendered at the Tennessee State Penitentiary infirmary. In his April, 1987 report, the Special Master recommended that the Court accept the state's plans for the provision of health services to women, nursing coverage at the TSP infirmary, programs and incentives for mobility impaired inmates,

monitoring and supervision of the TSP infirmary, and long-term planning efforts regarding the delivery of adequate health care services.

At a hearing in June 1987, Judge Higgins acknowledged the significant progress that had been made by the state in the implementation of its Comprehensive Correction Plan. In order to bring the litigation to a close, the Court directed the parties to submit to the Special Master within 75 days a specific timetable within which to accomplish the remedial measures set forth in the state's plan.

Health Services

Health Services focused on a variety of issues during fiscal year 1986-87. Mental health programs received continuing emphasis. Mental health professionals met throughout the year drafting policies and defining programs. Great strides were made in both short and long range planning for health services. Staffing patterns for like institutions were standardized in concept and changes were programmed to be phased in with the budget cycle for each of the next five fiscal years. Active participation in the planning of health services at the new programmed correctional facilities was extensive. This participation should insure that the health services component at each institution will be properly designed, equipped and staffed to insure maximum efficiency and effectiveness. All health services policies were reviewed and are to be updated where appropriate. A Health Services Working Group effectively addressed the issues in the Grubbs lawsuit and it was determined that the Grubbs Action Plan needed to be rewritten. Extensive changes were made in the manner in which services are provided to female inmates. The level of services provided at TSP was redefined after a series of surveys and

reviews. Numerous studies were conducted statewide on health services workload, staffing, equipment, capabilities and costs of health care. As a result of these studies this office was better able to define and prioritize health care needs throughout the department. Monitoring of health care operations was improved as a result of health care staff participation on annual inspections as well as an increased number of staff visits to institutions. Increased activities continued in the recruitment of professional health and mental health personnel. Health Services committees remained active, developing programs, policies and manuals in the areas of quality assurance, staff development, emergency care, infection control, protocols, pharmacy, and therapeutics. Plans to modify or renovate health care facilities at a number of institutions were reviewed and suggestions offered on how to improve those plans to gain maximum utilization following modification or renovation. Added attention was given to mobility impaired inmates with a view toward improving programs, policies, and facilities. Pharmacy issues were again addressed, focusing on improved efficiency and effectiveness. Major proposed policy changes were under active consideration at the end of the fiscal year.

Internal Affairs

During the fiscal year, Internal Affairs was assigned a total of 49 investigative matters. This represented a caseload increase of 11 over FY 1986 and 25 over FY 1985. Of this total, 31 investigations were conducted at adult institutions, 2 at juvenile institutions and 16 at community service centers. Fourteen different TDOC institutions were involved. Six of the investigations were inmate related, 24 were staff related, and 19 were staff/inmate related.

The principal types of investigative matters that were addressed during the fiscal year are identified as follows:

Adult Institutions

1. Employee misconduct (15)
   (sex, excessive use of force)
2. Misuse of state property (9)
   (equipment, money, procurement procedures)
3. Drugs (7)
   (introduction into institutions by employees, inmates and visitors)

Juvenile Institutions

1. Drugs (1)
2. Witchcraft (1)

Community Service Centers

1. Employee misconduct (7)
   (officer abuse, failure to avoid officer/ inmate relationships)
2. Misuse of state property (6)
3. Drugs (3)

The Internal Affairs Central Office was permanently staffed with a director, a secretary, and two investigators, the latter having the designated rank of lieutenant within the Department of Correction. The Internal Affairs officer at the Middle Tennessee Reception Center was assigned to the unit to help ease the burden caused by the increased caseload.

A total of 27 institutional personnel were identified as having Internal Affairs assignments and they, together with the central office staff, attended a 40 hour in-service training session at the Correction Academy in Tullahoma during the period of March 2-6, 1987. The curriculum content of the session was principally in the areas of legal subjects and investigation techniques. The principal instructors were representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agency (A.T.&F.). Two representatives of the central office

attended a criminal intelligence conference on the Outlaw Motorcycle Organization. The conference was held in Knoxville March 16-19, 1987, and was hosted by the Knox County Sheriff's Department and the A.T.&F. One central office member attended a refresher course in fingerprinting that was presented by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI).

The central office made arrangements for 10 institutional Internal Affairs officers to attend investigative training classes at the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy in Donelson. These classes were in the following areas of instruction: criminal investigation and narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Internal Affairs made a physical move from its location on the third floor of the Rachel Jackson State Office Building to Suite 1850, Parkway Towers Building, 404 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville. A personal computer was added to the office inventory designed for future accessibility to the department's OBSCIS system. The section received a total of 42 criminal identification checks from the TBI which were shared with the appropriate institutions. In a seven month period (December through June), the unit received a total of 40 polygraph reports from its contract polygrapher and a total of 56 institutional investigative reports. All correspondence received was reviewed for content, pertinent names were indexed and all correspondence was filed in control files. A total of 1,553 index cards was prepared. Appropriate policy changes were implemented to ensure the integrity of institutional internal affairs investigative reports. The central office continued to correspond with all institutional internal affairs officers by sending out monthly training aids. The cover memorandum also addressed a variety of other topics, i.e., intelligence regarding various jail gangs, innovative ways to smuggle

contraband into an institution, nickname identification, etc. Dialogue continues to develop with Internal Affairs Divisions in other states on matters of mutual interest.

Internal Audit

During fiscal year 1986-87 Internal Audit completed 21 general audits. The facility breakdown is as follows:

Adult Institutions	6
Community Service Centers	1
Work Camps	1
Juvenile Institutions	1
Group Homes	4
Probation Offices	8

Fixed post security audits were accomplished at these facilities as well. In addition, three investigative audits were completed.

Internal Audit staff was increased in September 1986 with the addition of one Auditor 3 and one Auditor 2. Following the December 1986 retirement of an Auditor 3, Internal Audit finished the fiscal year with a Director, one Auditor 3, one Auditor 2, and one Administrative Analyst 2.

Legal Services

During FY 1986-87 Legal Services expanded its representation to administration and field staff by hiring an attorney to fill a position vacancy. With three full time attorneys the office continued to coordinate with the Attorney General and continued to offer advice to departmental

employees on various inmate civil rights lawsuits which had been filed against the department and its individual employees.

Legal Services handled over 100 Civil Service Commission cases in FY 1986-87. The office also worked closely with various divisions within the department on the revision and reformulation of departmental policies. During the fiscal year a listing of all departmental legal opinions was compiled. This enabled employees to obtain certain legal opinions by simply requesting an opinion by a reference number.

Strong emphasis was placed on establishing and maintaining communication with field service operations. As a part of this effort, the Legal Services attorneys participated as instructors and lecturers in several training classes at the Tennessee Correction Academy.

Planning and Research

The Planning and Research Section made significant progress in addressing its objectives in the areas of planning, policy coordination, data analysis, and information dissemination. Implementation of a new planning process, designed to increase the amount and quality of input from the field operations was begun. With guidance from the commissioner on the general direction of the department, the institutions and regional offices developed five year local plans. The plans will be updated annually to reflect changes in the environment. During FY 86-87, Planning and Research audited 100 percent of all the official policy and procedure binders in the system. The audit insures that departmental managers had a complete and current set of DOC policies and procedures.. The section issued the Department's first ten year adult inmate population projection. The projections indicated that the Tennessee prison system will house over

11,400 by December 1995. Finally, the unit improved the Department's legislative tracking system (LTS). The LTS was modified to be more user friendly and to provide more information than was previously available.

Tennessee Correction Academy

The Tennessee Correction Academy continued its mission by providing substantive training activities for over 5,700 preservice and in-service employees. The following summary contains the most significant achievements/events which occurred during FY 1986-87. These activities represent the Department's continuing commitment toward the professional growth and development of its employees.

1. In order for the Academy to better serve the institutions and field offices, Commissioner Norris appointed a Users' Committee comprised of a cross-section of TDOC managers, supervisors, and line personnel. The Committee's two-fold purpose is to convene as the Academy's Curriculum Review Committee and to discuss important training issues and make recommendations to the Commissioner.
2. The number of the Academy's in-service training programs increased from 33 the previous year to 35 this fiscal year.
3. In addition to the implementation of specialized training programs for Community Corrections and County Programs, the Academy initiated training programs for certification in Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS), and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT).
4. In order to ensure that Academy instructional staff are updated on institutional/field office operations, all Academy instructors began

serving two weeks' on-the-job training at various adult/juvenile institutions and probation offices throughout the state.

Administrative Services

Randy Griggs
Assistant Commissioner

Engineering

Fiscal year 1986-87 was most noted for the planning and design devoted to special session capital projects. Throughout the year enormous effort was focused on bringing all capital projects to the point of starting construction in the spring and early summer of 1988.

From Memphis to Carter County the 1988 construction season will begin turning the dreams of the special session into the reality of two new maximum security prisons and needed security, program, maintenance, and life safety improvements at twenty-one correction facilities.

The Engineering section worked daily with the Governor's Capital Project Management Group to execute the design and construction of approved capital projects.

Fiscal Services

Fiscal Services was involved for much of the year getting ready for the implementation of the State of Tennessee Accounting and Reporting System (STARS). This included participation on the STARS User Committee, participating in numerous training sessions, and conducting training sessions at some of the department's institutions.

During the year Fiscal Services developed and implemented the use of a contracts administration manual. This was an effort to standardize the various contract forms used throughout the Department of Correction. Two workshops were conducted for Associate Wardens/Administration and other business office personnel preceding the implementation of the contracts manual.

This was the first full year of scheduled audit/review of the physical inventory and reconciliation to perpetual inventory records of state-owned personal property. This process resulted in the updating of the personal property inventory records at all institutions and locations.

In the area of capital projects management a change order control procedure was developed to effectively control the expenditure of state funds. A procedure was developed for identifying all costs associated with new leases and leasehold improvements.

Staff stability, a product of low turnover, is allowing Fiscal Services to establish better operating procedures and hopefully provide better staff response to the needs of the department's fiscal management units.

Food Services

Food cost per inmate per day was down for the third year in a row. At $2.35, it was below the national average of $2.76. At the same time, food quality continued to improve, as verified by inspectors and central office staff visits to the institutions.

A new program for juvenile institutions was undertaken to bring menus in line with national nutrition guidelines and to make the offerings more contemporary.

Medical diet delivery and verification has improved dramatically with the intensified efforts of the department's chief dietician, field medical staffs, and food service staffs.

Management Information Systems

Upgrading the Department's automation capabilities was a major responsibility for Management Information Systems (MIS). The Office Automation System was installed in the Central Office, and consisted of 27 personal computers, 28 printers, and 12 workstations. An Automated Sentence Computation System to compute inmate sentences and to post sentence credits and reduce release dates was also installed.

The final phase of the Education System was purchased and will be installed in FY 1987-88. All institutions will have access to this system, except Carter and Wayne County Work Camps. Also purchased and slated for early 1987-88 installation was the Microfilm Computer System. This system will index Central Office files to allow faster retrieval and it will be used to archive files at the institutions.

Juvenile data was added to the current Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS). In addition, MIS began to maintain data and to compute sentences for county jails and workhouses.

The Tennessee Prison for Women (TPW) received NCR personal computers to train inmates in office automation. Apple IIe PC's were purchased to supplement Adult Basic Education at Lake County and Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility.

Personnel

Three special pay plans were implemented for departmental employees in 1986-87 as a result of the 1985 special legislative session.

Employees in both the adult and youth service security classifications benefited from a salary plan which rewarded them for (1) length of service

in the security ranks, (2) promotions, and (3) length of service in the higher grades to which promoted. This plan had the effect of solving salary compression problems for these employees and restored a basic integrity to the compensation plan. While employees would have naturally preferred larger raises, the plan, as implemented, was warmly received as the best, and fairest pay policy ever obtained for the security classes.

All employees in the Counselor classes received an extra salary step, with the exception of the executive grade Counseling Managers. Employees excluded from the above special pay plans were granted an extra step raise if they attained 2 years of departmental service by the end of the fiscal year.

Fiscal year 1986-87 saw the expansion of computer assistance in field personnel offices. For the first time, field offices were able to obtain personnel history screens, applicant files, and trial registers on terminals. Additionally, procedures were established to provide register requests by terminals. These improvements served to reduce significantly the amount of time to select, request, and receive civil service registers.

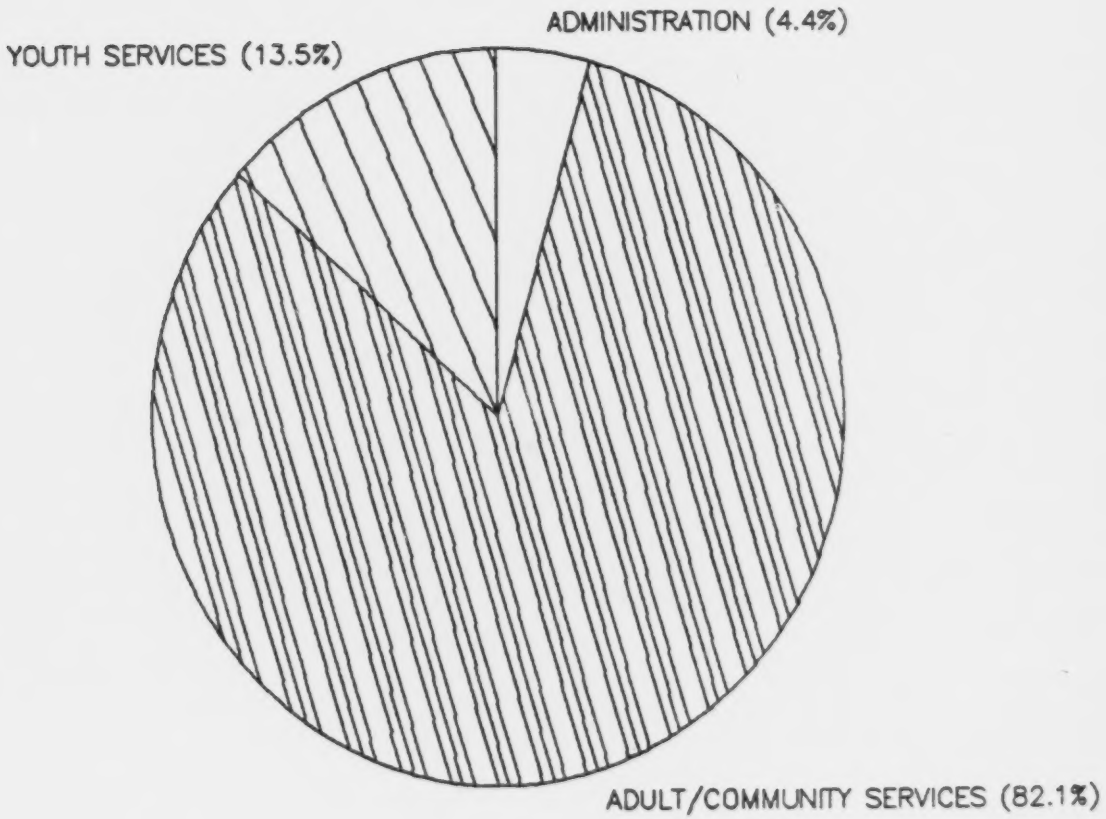
Fiscal year 1986-87 was the first year the department was able to pay cash overtime on a regular basis to all nonexempt employees. This improvement corrected a situation in which employees were awarded compensatory time with little opportunity to use it.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL 1986-87	ADMINISTRATION	ADULT/COMMUNITY SERVICES	YOUTH SERVICES
EXPENDITURES				
REGULAR SALARIES	$90,358,500.00	$4,719,800.00	$70,490,300.00	$15,148,400.00
LONGEVITY	2,686,900.00	153,100.00	1,984,300.00	549,500.00
OVERTIME	3,446,000.00	40,100.00	2,830,200.00	575,700.00
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	23,435,500.00	1,112,300.00	18,502,200.00	3,821,000.00
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS	$119,926,900.00	$6,025,300.00	$93,807,000.00	$20,094,600.00
TRAVEL	$3,280,700.00	$342,500.00	$2,249,100.00	$689,100.00
PRINTING, DUPLICATING, AND FILM PROCESSING	809,200.00	113,600.00	559,600.00	136,000.00
UTILITIES AND FUEL	7,826,800.00	168,600.00	6,482,500.00	1,175,700.00
COMMUNICATIONS	1,890,700.00	234,400.00	1,237,400.00	418,900.00
MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND SERVICE	1,719,200.00	386,600.00	1,022,400.00	310,200.00
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AND DUES	42,720,000.00	1,087,700.00	41,259,400.00	372,900.00
SUPPLIES	21,670,600.00	888,600.00	18,710,400.00	2,071,600.00
RENTALS AND INSURANCE	2,518,800.00	265,300.00	1,685,500.00	568,000.00
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION	426,200.00	2,200.00	410,900.00	13,100.00
AWARDS AND INDEMNITIES	3,643,200.00	100.00	3,552,100.00	91,000.00
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	11,345,600.00	172,800.00	6,521,900.00	4,650,900.00
UNCLASSIFIED	1,400.00	0.00	700.00	700.00
STORES FOR RESALE, REISSUE OR MANUFACTURE	7,683,400.00	0.00	7,630,100.00	53,300.00
EQUIPMENT	1,751,000.00	68,300.00	1,600,900.00	81,800.00
LAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BUILDINGS	362,300.00	246,900.00	97,900.00	17,500.00
TOTAL OTHER EXPENDITURES	$107,649,100.00	$3,977,600.00	$93,020,800.00	$10,650,700.00
GRAND TOTAL	$227,576,000.00	$10,002,900.00	$186,827,800.00	$30,745,300.00
FUNDING				
STATE APPROPRIATION	$212,637,200.00	$9,713,400.00	$173,759,800.00	$29,164,000.00
DEPARTMENT REVENUE FEDERAL SOURCE	71,900.00	21,900.00	50,000.00	0.00
DEPARTMENT REVENUE - CURRENT SERVICES	5,414,700.00	8,600.00	5,282,800.00	123,300.00
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE	8,988,200.00	33,500.00	7,735,200.00	1,219,500.00
RESERVES	464,000.00	225,500.00	0.00	238,500.00
TOTAL FUNDING	$227,576,000.00	$10,002,900.00	$186,827,800.00	$30,745,300.00

TDOC EXPENDITURES

FY 1986-87



AVERAGE COST PER DAY

COST FACTORS	ADULT FACILITIES	JUVENILE FACILITIES
OPERATIONAL COSTS *	$47.64	$62.22
ADMINISTRATIVE COST	1.40	1.83
STATTEWIDE COST ALLOCATION (indirect cost)	0.16	0.20
FARM PROGRAM COST **	0.86	0.00
INDUSTRY PROGRAM COST **	3.03	0.00
MAJOR MAINTENANCE COST	0.14	0.21
CAPITAL MAINTENANCE COST	0.89	11.92
TRAINING ACADEMY COST	0.60	0.79
SUBTOTAL OF OPERATIONAL AND INDIRECT COSTS	$54.72	$77.17
CAPITAL PROJECT COST	2.43	1.26
TOTAL AVERAGE COST PER DAY	$57.15	$78.43

* Adult operational costs reflect direct expenditures for the operation of time building institutions, community service centers, and work camps only.

Juvenile operational costs reflect direct expenditures for the operation of Juvenile institutions, foster and group homes, contract agencies, county contracts, and therapeutic foster care only.

** Farm and Industry program costs are revenue offset.

ANALYSIS OF UNIT COSTS OF SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1986-87

	AVERAGE DAILY COUNT	OCCUPANT COST PER DAY	FOOD COST PER DAY	CLOTHING COST PER YEAR	DRUG COST PER YEAR
ADULT INSTITUTIONS					
TENNESSEE STATE PENITENTIARY	851	$69.62	$2.81	$163.00	$127.37
TENNESSEE PRISON FOR WOMEN	365	48.55	2.15	98.00	136.00
DEBERRY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE	274	62.82	2.50	93.26	169.10
FORT PILLOW	611	49.10	3.12	158.29	64.28
TURNEY CENTER	760	42.50	2.40	76.30	47.38
BRUSHY MOUNTAIN PRISON	378	63.05	2.80	111.00	143.29
MIDDLE TENNESSEE RECEPTION CENTER	565	43.72	2.51	165.27	66.07
WEST TENNESSEE RECEPTION CENTER	371	53.01	2.94	138.36	52.40
SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE STATE REGIONAL CORRECTION FACILITY	800	39.33	2.35	124.42	40.63
MORGAN COUNTY REGIONAL CORRECTION FACILITY	809	35.94	3.28	104.10	98.42
LAKE COUNTY REGIONAL CORRECTION FACILITY	718	34.52	2.57	105.03	81.83
COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS					
CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER	107	36.99	1.94	115.00	100.00
KNOXVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER	92	57.70	2.79	115.00	60.61
NASHVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER	275	39.20	2.60	176.23	31.50

ANALYSIS OF UNIT COSTS OF SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1986-87

	AVERAGE DAILY COUNT	OCCUPANT COST PER DAY	FOOD COST PER DAY	CLOTHING COST PER YEAR	DRUG COST PER YEAR
WORK CAMPS					
CARTER COUNTY	112	$54.18	$2.96	$210.85	$124.73
WAYNE COUNTY	109	61.96	2.46	127.22	174.69
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS					
SPENCER YOUTH CENTER	240	$72.98	$2.60	$65.68	$20.53
TAFT YOUTH CENTER	189	80.40	2.51	179.35	32.88
TENNESSEE YOUTH CENTER	69	97.56	2.67	32.91	19.09
WILDER YOUTH CENTER	157	64.94	2.32	97.63	27.63

Adult Services

George Little
Assistant Commissioner

Adult Services Division

Adult Services is the division within the Department of Correction responsible for the operation of adult medium and maximum security institutions, classification programs, and prison industries and farm programs.

During FY 86-87, divisional priorities were focused upon the implementation of the Grubbs v Norris court appointed evaluators' recommendations and the development of plans for the construction of two maximum security prisons.

Substantial progress was made in both areas. The evaluators made an estimated 1,500 distinct recommendations, and approximately ninety-five percent have been implemented. Further, the department established a process to monitor each institution's progress or regress in complying with the recommendations.

The operational results created by the evaluator's recommendations were positive. There was a substantial reduction in the level of violence among inmates, and the rate of escape declined in Adult Services institutions.

The majority of Adult Services policies were reviewed and revised during the year. An increased level of participation by field managers and other institutional staff was included in this policy review process.

Institutions which were scheduled for accreditation with the ACA continued to make good progress toward meeting those standards.

Brushy Mountain State Prison - Petros

Warden - Otie Jones
Opened - 1896 Reopened - 1976
Capacity - 408
Average Daily Population - 378 males
Security Designation - Maximum

Brushy Mountain State Prison (BMSP) serves as the classification center for inmates committed to the TDOC from East Tennessee counties.

The first inmates were assigned to Brushy Mountain in 1896. The prison was rebuilt in 1933. Labor disputes led to the prison's closing in 1972. It was reopened in 1976. In 1982 the name was changed to East Tennessee Reception Center as the prison's mission changed. The Legislature renamed the facility Brushy Mountain State Prison in 1985, but the primary mission remained classification.

Brushy Mountain has earned a reputation as an extremely secure institution. There have been very few successful escapes from Brushy, even though it has housed many notorious inmates.

DeBerry Correctional Institute - Nashville

Warden - Aileene Love
Opened - 1977
Capacity - 285
Average Daily Population - 258 males, 16 females
Security Designation - Maximum

DeBerry Correctional Institute (DCI) entered the accreditation process in FY 1985-86 and is scheduled to be audited in FY 1987-88.

The mission of DCI for Special Needs Offenders is to provide mental health services and custody for male and female offenders who have been assessed as needing specialized mental health treatment and placement in a

correctional psychiatric setting. Additionally, DCI's mission includes the provision of specialized programs for sex offenders who meet the criteria for admission and who voluntarily agree to participate in the program.

The population for various programs includes:

Psychiatric Program - Female	20
Psychiatric Program - Male	134
Sex Offender Program - Male	75
Inmate Workers - Male	56
Total	285

Fort Pillow Prison and Farm - Henning

Warden - Billy Compton
Opened - 1938
Capacity - 632
Average Daily Population - 611 males
Security Designation - Close

Located in rural West Tennessee, Fort Pillow Prison and Farm is situated on 5,715 acres of land. Fort Pillow provides food for the entire TDOC system.

The primary work program at the facility is agricultural, but there are academic and vocational programs for the inmates.

The predominant custody level of the prison is medium, but there is a capability to house maximum security inmates.

Lake County Regional Correctional Facility - Tiptonville

Warden - Billy McWherter
Opened - 1981
Capacity - 725
Average Daily Population - 718 males
Security Designation - Close

Lake County Regional Correctional Facility, located in extreme northwest Tennessee, became operational in February 1981, as one of four regional prisons of similar design.

In 1981 Lake County was designated as the primary educational center for adult offenders. Since November 1981 over four hundred inmates have received GED diplomas, in excess of 80 vocational certificates have been awarded, and about 20 students have received associate degrees from Dyersburg State Community College.

A new education building was completed in March 1987. Eighty percent of the construction was performed by inmate labor.

On August 11, 1985, Lake County became the first TDOC institution to be accredited by the American Correctional Association.

Middle Tennessee Reception Center - Nashville

Warden - Larry Lack
Opened - 1979
Capacity - 600
Average Daily Population - 565 males
Security Designation - Close

Middle Tennessee Reception Center (MTRC) opened in 1979 as Nashville Regional Correctional Facility, one of the four regional prisons constructed between 1979 and 1981. Nashville Regional opened as a medium security facility. In 1983 the name and primary function were changed. MTRC now serves as the reception, classification, and diagnostic center for male felons from Middle Tennessee.

The institution entered the accreditation process during fiscal year 1986-87. Future plans for MTRC include the incorporation of an inmate Prerelease Program.

Morgan County Regional Correctional Facility - Wartburg

Warden - Herman Davis
Opened - 1980
Capacity - 815
Average Daily Population - 809 males
Security Designation - Close

Morgan County Regional Correctional Facility (MCRCF) is situated on 1,300 acres in East Tennessee approximately fifty miles northwest of Knoxville. (Originally intended to house 400 low risk offenders, the facility now houses over twice that number.) Custody levels range from minimum trusty through close, with medium being the predominant level.

Educational programming will receive increased emphasis at MCRCF. Major projects at the institution include a new education building, a new administration building, and a new armory.

Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility - Pikeville

Warden - Gary Livesay
Opened - 1980
Capacity - 806
Average Daily Population - 800 males
Security Designation - Close

Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility (STSRCF) opened as Bledsoe County Regional Correctional Facility in 1980. The name was changed by the Legislature in 1985. The mission of the institution is to provide work opportunities for medium custody inmates in institutional support or farm jobs.

During FY 1986-87, STSRCF was actively engaged in the accreditation process and was accredited early in FY 1987-88.

The prison is located adjacent to Taft Youth Center in southeast Tennessee. It is approximately 145 miles from Nashville and 100 miles from Knoxville.

Tennessee Prison for Women - Nashville

Warden - Eileen Hosking
Opened - 1898 Present facility - 1966
Capacity - 374
Average Daily Population - 365 females
Security Designation - Maximum

Adult female felons committed to the TDOC are received and initially classified at the Tennessee Prison for Women (TPW). Inmates at all custody levels are housed at TPW, including one death row inmate.

Many inmate workers are assigned to support jobs within the institution. Others are transported daily to the Tennessee State Penitentiary to work in the clothing and data entry plants. TPW also provides academic and vocational programs for inmates.

Tennessee State Penitentiary - Nashville

Warden - Mike Dutton
Opened - 1898
Capacity - 1,068
Average Daily Population - 851 males
Security Designation - Maximum

The Tennessee State Penitentiary (TSP) is the largest institution in the TDOC system. The designated capacity is presently over one thousand and the facility has housed over two thousand inmates at one time. Opened in 1898, TSP was designed to house maximum security inmates and has maintained that mission through the years.

TSP houses the state's only Death Row unit and a 115 bed medical unit. The Central Pharmacy, which serves all of the Department's institutions is also located at the prison. A full range of educational and vocational programs exist for the inmates, including a college-behind-the-walls program, administered in conjunction with Tennessee State University.

Turney Center Industrial Prison - Only

Warden - Donal Campbell
Opened - 1971
Capacity - 782
Average Daily Population - 760 males
Security Designation - Close

Turney Center was initially conceived as a medium security facility for youthful, first time offenders. The current mission is the secure confinement of adult male offenders in a humane environment.

Inmates sentenced to Turney are afforded the opportunity to acquire a wide range of vocational and/or educational skills.

During the 1980's, Turney Center has experienced several instances of violence culminating with a major riot in July, 1985. Funds were appropriated during the 1985 Special Session of the Legislature to improve security, renovate or repair damaged buildings, and to construct new housing and segregation units.

West Tennessee Reception Center - Memphis

Warden - Bruce MacDonald
Opened - 1974
Capacity - 411
Average Daily Population - 371 males
Security Designation - Close

West Tennessee Reception Center (WTRC) serves as the reception, classification, and diagnostic Center for male felons committed to TDOC from the West Tennessee area. The original name of the facility was the Memphis Correctional Center.

Inmates at WTRC are assigned to institutional support jobs within the prison. Fifteen inmates from the Annex are allowed to participate in work projects for the Department of Conservation away from the compound.

West Tennessee Reception Center entered the accreditation process during the 1986-87 fiscal year.

Classification Programs

Classification Programs devoted considerable time to training functions in FY 1986-87. Training conferences for Correctional Classification Coordinators were held in July, November, and March. Workshops for treatment staff were held in September at STSRCF and in October at BMSP. In December a workshop was held for Classification User's Guide writers and in January 1987 another workshop was held on the Custody Assessment Form. The Director of Classification Programs participated in training on AIDS treatment and housing sponsored by NIC in October 1986.

Random samples of custody level distribution were completed in October 1986 and February 1987. Classification Program audits were also completed at each adult facility.

MTRC increased classification bedspace by 25 in August 1986. The catchment area for MTRC was expanded to include Hamilton County to better serve the needs of East Tennessee counties.

Classification policies (#400 Series) were reviewed and rewritten on a continuing basis during the fiscal year. The new User's Guide, which was to be published in November 1987, was also being written and edited.

Correctional Enterprises

In FY 1986-87, the Department supported and established a modified centralization plan for industries and farms through the formation of the Correctional Enterprises section. The present mission is supporting prisons by providing inmate jobs; teaching inmates job skills and work ethic; and providing a quality product and service to government agencies and nonprofit organizations at a cost not exceeding fair market price.

There were approximately 1,200 inmates working on various farms and in industry plants.

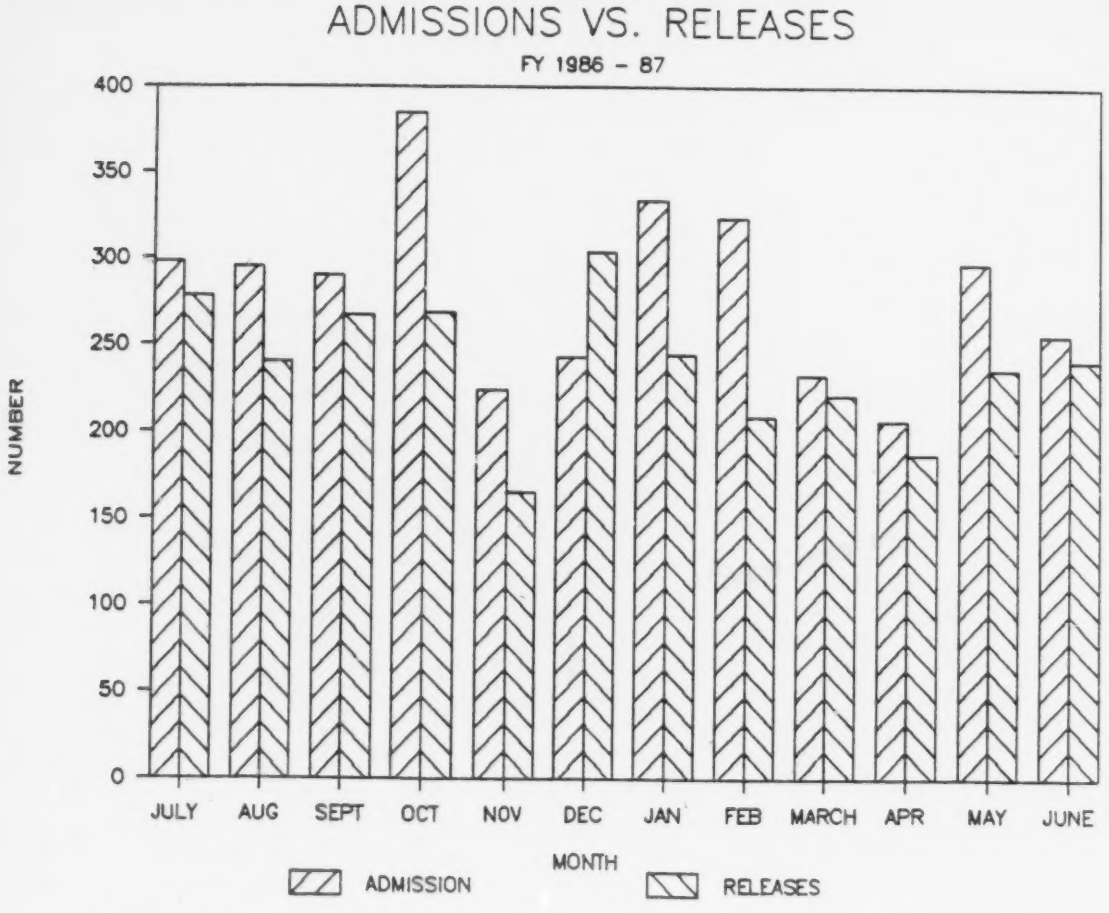
When combined, Correctional Farms is one of the largest farming entities in Tennessee. This program controls in access of 13,000 acres of land. During FY 1986-87 the following acreage was planted and harvested: 1,130 corn, 370 silage corn, 500 grain sorghum, 1,100 soybeans, 660 wheat, and 165 vegetables. There was approximately 6,500 acres of timber under the management of the department. This timber was harvested and cut to manufacture furniture in the Prison Industry Wood Plant. The poultry flock consisted of 52,000 layers which produced in excess of one million dozen eggs. The beef herd totaled 350 animals and is being expanded. The dairy herd totaled 790 animals. Over 540,000 gallons of milk were produced by 295 on line cows.

Correctional Industries maintained industrial plants at the following prisons: Fort Pillow - tag plant; Turney Center - print, clothing, refurbishing, and sign; Tennessee State Penitentiary - clothing, wood, metal, paint, data entry, and warehouse.

Financing responsibility and management controls were centralized. This has resulted in a more professional accountability of expenditures and revenues. Due to the delay of purchase of some replacement and new equipment, the Correctional Enterprises section closed the fiscal year reverting revenues into a revolving fund.

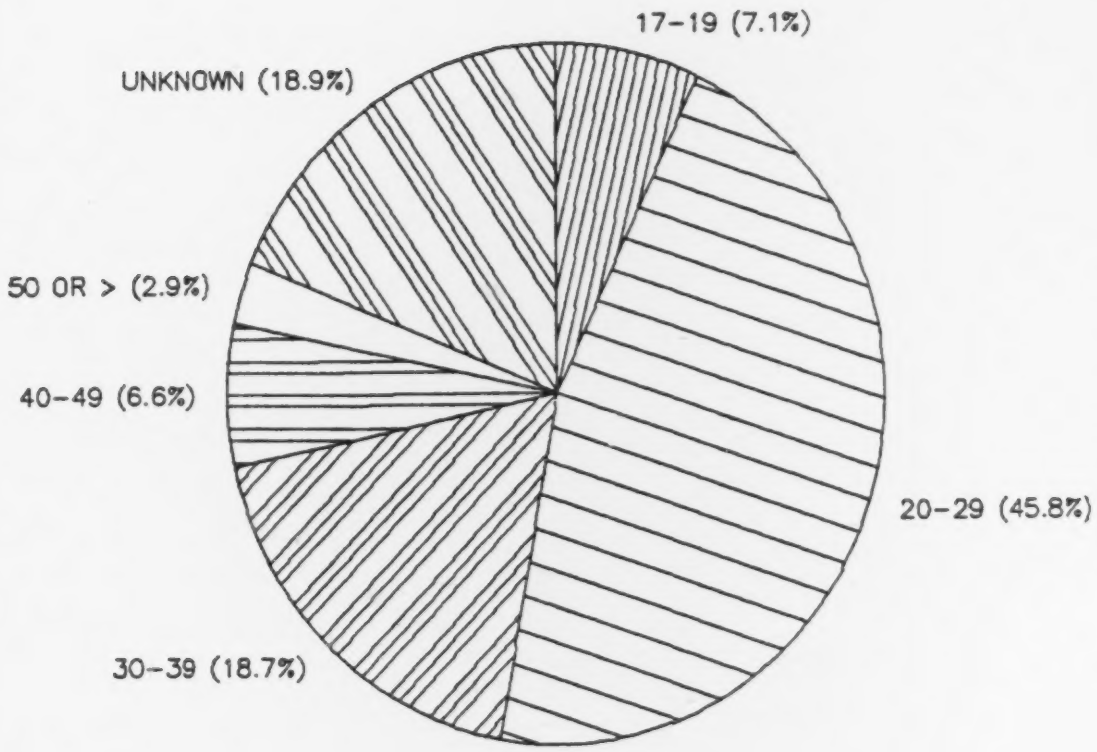
Production records were broken at several industry plants. The farm crop production yields were considered only average as the spring rains delayed planting and the summer growing season was dry. FY 1987-87 production olidified Correctional Enterprises' goal to double the volume of products over the next five years, thereby producing and marketing over

twenty million dollars in products and/or services to government and nonprofit organizations.


ADMISSIONS VS. RELEASES
FY 1986 - 87
NUMBER
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MARCH
APR
MAY
JUNE
MONTH
ADMISSION
RELEASES

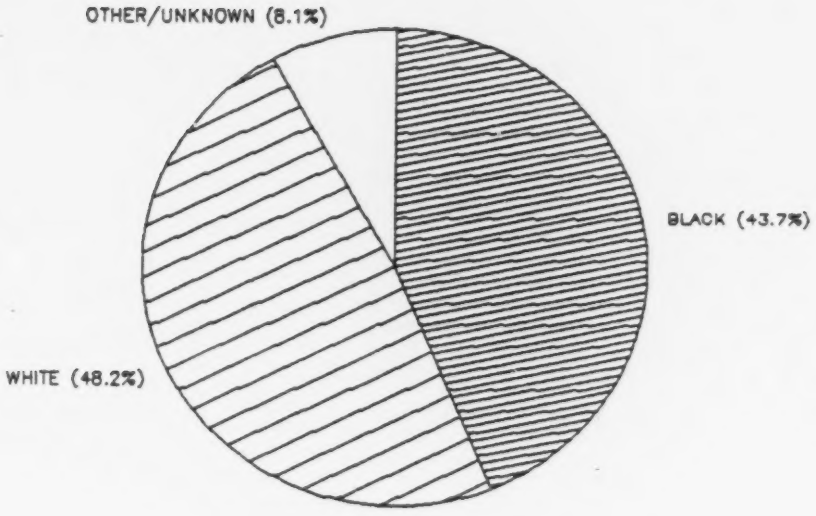
ADMISSIONS BY AGE

FY 1986-87



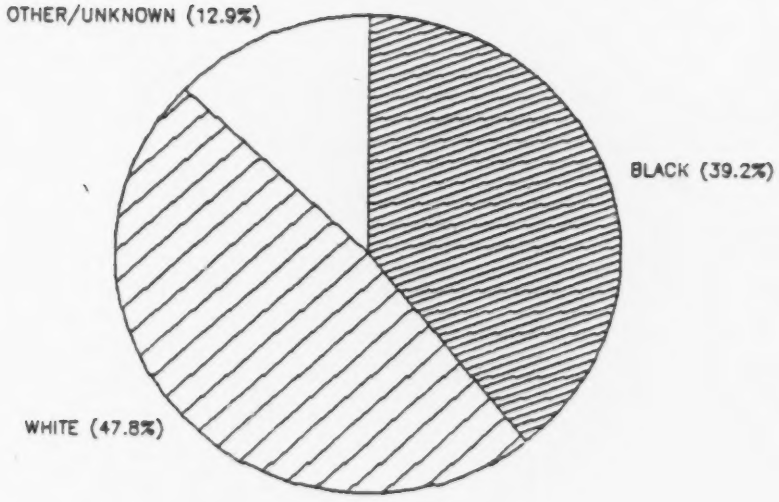
FEMALE ADMISSIONS BY RACE

FY 1986-87



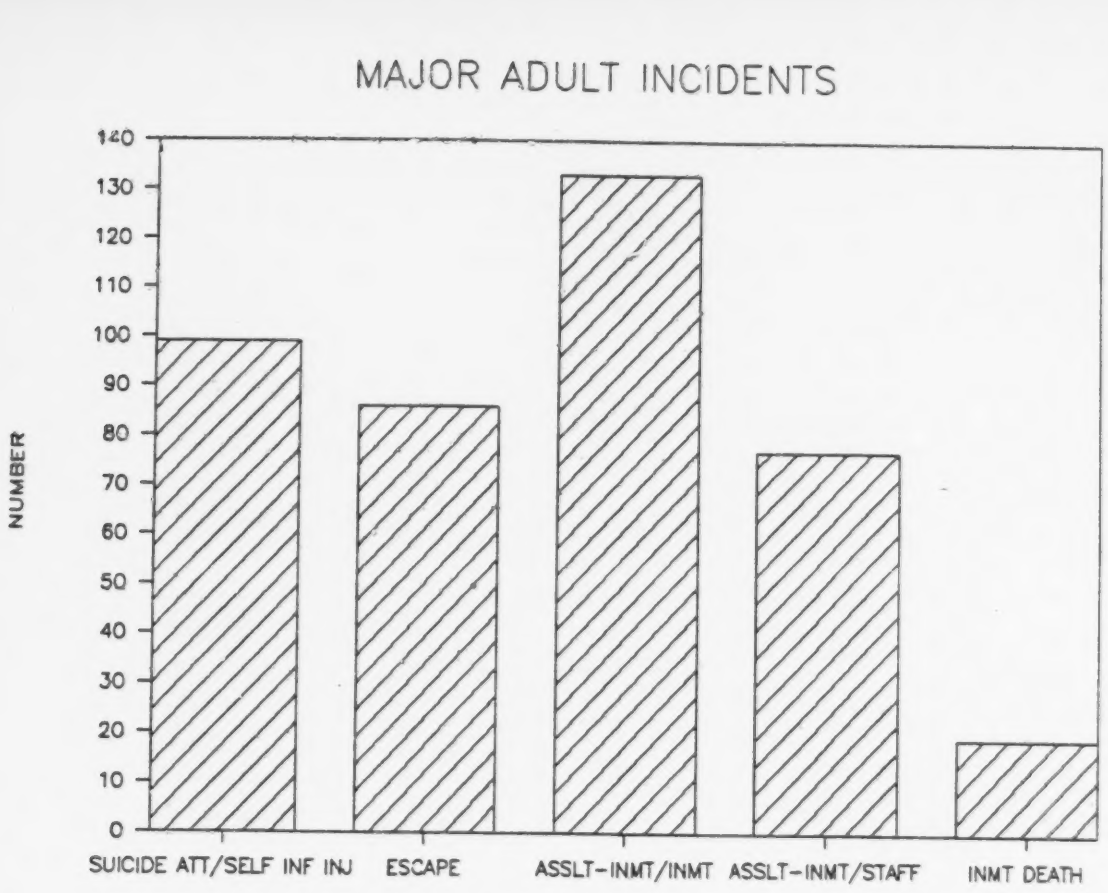
MALE ADMISSIONS BY RACE

FY 1986-87



ADULT INCIDENT SUMMARY

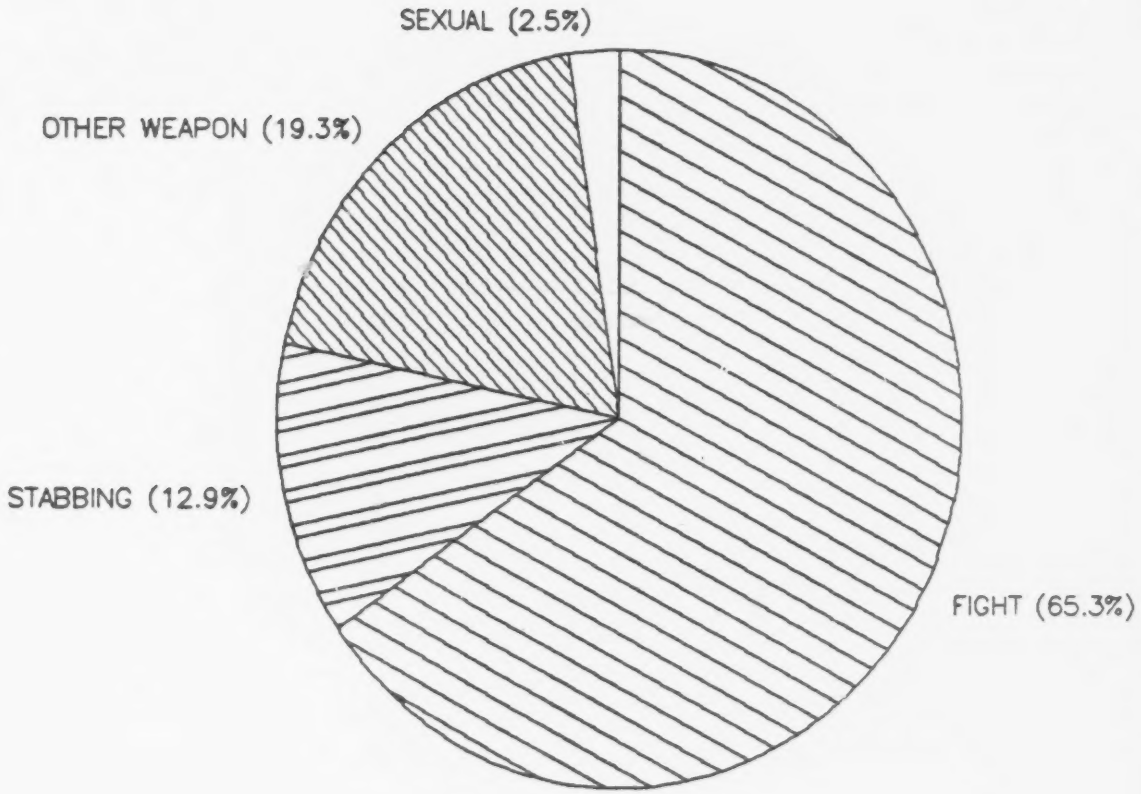
INCIDENT	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4	TOTAL
RIOT	0	0	0	0	0
DISTURBANCE	2	0	1	3	6
TAKING OF HOSTAGE	0	1	0	0	1
DEATH OF INMATE	5	5	2	6	18
INMATE SUICIDE	0	0	0	1	1
DEATH OF STAFF	0	0	1	0	1
ASSAULT--INMATE/INMATE					
FIGHT	32	11	25	9	77
STABBING	4	6	4	12	26
GUN	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER WEAPON	7	5	6	9	27
SEXUAL	1	1	1	2	5
ASSAULT INMATE/STAFF					
FIGHT	22	15	9	19	65
STABBING	0	0	0	0	0
GUN	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER WEAPON	0	2	5	5	12
SEXUAL	0	0	0	0	0
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	6	10	11	9	36
SELF-INFLICTED INJURY-- INMATE	20	11	14	21	66
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	28	6	26	26	86
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	5	7	2	4	18
FAILURE TO RETURN FROM PASS/FURLOUGH	15	10	9	13	47
USE OF FORCE ON INMATE REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION	16	1	5	2	24
DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS, TASER, USE OF MACE	9	16	17	11	53
SERIOUS ACCIDENTAL INJURY OF INMATES, STAFF, VISITOR	83	49	60	103	295
ADMINISTRATIVE OR MEDICAL TRANSFER OF AN INMATE OR ANY TRANSFER OF DEATH ROW OR MAXIMUM SECURITY INMATE	90	46	64	55	255
OTHER INCIDENTS	269	144	164	160	737
TOTAL	614	346	426	470	1856



SUICIDE ATT/SELF INF INJ - SUICIDE ATTEMPT/SELF INFLICTED INJURY
ASSLT-INMT/INMT - ASSAULT - INMATE/INMATE

ASSAULTS BY TYPE

BY INMATES ON STAFF OR OTHER INMATES



TWENTY FIVE MOST FREQUENT PRIMARY OFFENSES
FISCAL YEAR 1986-87

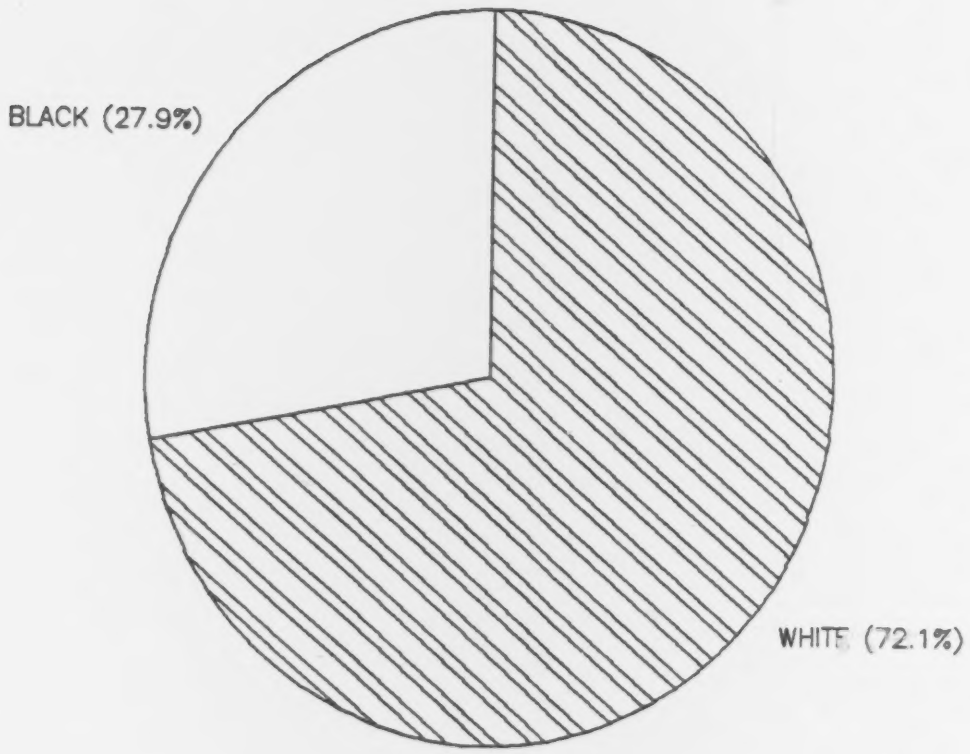
RANK	OFFENSE	ADMISSIONS
1	BURGLARY 3	241
2	ROBBERY ARMED WITH A DEADLY WEAPON	235
3	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY (OVER $100)	188
4	BURGLARY 2	187
5	GRAND LARCENY	183
6	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	169
7	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FELONY - BURGLARY	156
8	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY (UNDER $100)	147
9	MURDER 2	124
10	PETIT LARCENY	115
11	BURGLARY 1	106
12	SIMPLE ROBBERY	101
13	AGGRAVATED RAPE	89
14	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FELONY - DRUGS	88
15	FORGERY - CHECKS	81
16	RAPE	77
17	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL BATTERY	72
18/19	PASSING FORGED CHECKS	62
18/19	POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA - SCHEDULE 6	62
20	SALE OF COCAINE - SCHEDULE 2	57
21/22	MURDER 1	53
21/22	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	53
23	BURGLARY - AUTO	49
24	VEHICULAR HOMICIDE	45
25	SEXUAL BATTERY	41

TWENTY FIVE MOST FREQUENT PRIMARY OFFENSES BY THE TOP TEN COMMITTING COUNTIES

OFFENSE	SHELBY	DAVIDSON	HAMILTON	KNOX	SULLIVAN	WILLIAMSON	MADISON	RUTHERFORD	DYER	SUMNER	10 COUNTY TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
BURGLARY 3	45	28	25	12	7	5	8	4	3	4	141	241
ROBBERY ARMED WITH A DEADLY WEAPON	105	38	18	9	7	7	2	2	0	6	194	235
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY (OVER $100)	29	25	23	14	6	11	7	2	0	3	120	188
BURGLARY 2	28	25	20	16	6	5	5	4	2	1	112	187
GRAND LARCENY	34	24	23	10	5	2	2	2	4	1	107	183
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	36	27	13	9	6	1	8	5	2	2	109	159
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FELONY - BURGLARY	115	12	7	3	6	1	1	3	0	1	149	156
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY (UNDER $100)	123	11	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	142	147
MURDER 2	43	21	9	0	5	0	2	0	2	2	84	124
PETIT LARCENY	49	12	18	6	2	1	1	2	3	2	96	115
BURGLARY 1	15	9	11	5	7	1	4	1	0	2	55	106
SIMPLE ROBBERY	39	20	12	2	4	3	1	3	1	0	85	101
AGGRAVATED RAPE	11	19	2	5	2	1	2	1	0	2	45	89
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT FELONY - DRUGS	56	10	11	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	84	88
FORGERY - CHECKS	8	12	7	2	4	3	5	2	5	1	49	81
RAPE	16	6	5	8	2	1	1	2	2	1	44	77
AGGRAVATED SEXUAL BATTERY	12	15	4	4	0	1	2	6	1	0	45	72
PASSING FORGED CHECKS	32	9	5	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	53	62
POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA - SCHEDULE 6	22	11	7	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	50	62
SALE OF COCAINE - SCHEDULE 2	5	9	9	5	3	3	0	0	1	1	36	57
MURDER 1	2	7	14	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	31	53
VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	20	4	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	37	53
BURGLARY - AUTO	5	9	1	4	7	1	6	2	1	0	36	49
VEHICULAR HOMICIDE	12	1	2	3	0	3	1	5	0	0	27	45
SEXUAL BATTERY	8	3	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	23	41
TOTAL ADMISSIONS FOR TOP 25 OFFENSES	870	367	259	136	88	53	58	53	35	35	1954	2781
TOTAL COUNTY ADMISSIONS	1152	457	351	192	122	75	71	71	55	53	2599	3385

DEATH ROW INMATES BY RACE

AS OF JUNE 30,1987



Community Services

Dewey(Rusty)Crowe
Assistant Commissioner

Community Services Division

Community Services is the division within the Department of Correction which administers Adult Probation, Community Corrections, County Programs, Rehabilitative Services, and Volunteer Services.

The role of Adult Probation is to effectively supervise and investigate the conduct and behavior of persons placed on probation and referred to the department by the courts. Additional responsibilities include presentence and postsentence investigations, classification, and interstate compact reports. The division has the responsibility of collecting criminal injuries compensation, supervision, and diversion fees from eligible offenders. In addition, the division administers a work projects program in each of the judicial circuits within the state.

Probation services are provided to all thirty-one judicial districts in Tennessee. The division conducts and prepares reports on approximately 16,000 investigations annually.

The Community Corrections Act, one of several initiatives resulting from a 1985 federal court order to reduce prison overcrowding in the state, was passed into law in December 1985 by a special session of the Tennessee General Assembly.

Community Corrections is a statewide grant program providing 100 percent state funding and technical assistance to local units of government and private agencies to develop constructive alternatives to incarceration. Participation is voluntary; however, if a county or agency chooses to participate, they must develop safe and cost-effective programs which involve punishment of the offender through strict supervision, victim restitution, and community services. Additional services, such as alcohol and drug abuse treatment, can be made available under the act.

County Programs, which is comprised of the Jail Resource Center and the Correctional County Incentive Program (CCIP), were in further response to the state's prison overcrowding. The Jail Resource Center provides technical assistance and information to administrators of county correctional institutions in an effort to upgrade the quality of their physical plants, correctional programming and management. The CCIP provides fiscal incentives for the housing of state inmates at the county level and provides funding for improvements, and renovation/new construction of local correctional facilities.

Rehabilitative Services operates the department's three community service centers and two work camps. The role of this unit is to provide adult offenders, classified as minimum custody or minimum restrictive, beneficial supervision and confinement as appropriate, and to provide work and academic and counseling programs. Some examples of inmate programming are work release, community service projects, farming operations, inmate construction programs, and vocational/academic instruction.

Volunteer Services coordinates the recruitment, selection, training and assignment of private individuals who render a direct service to the Department of Correction. Volunteers serve three roles. First, volunteers provide a direct service to the agency by performing the job for which he/she was recruited. Second, volunteers provide a valuable communications link with the community. Third, volunteers act as advocates for our inmates/offenders and for the department. There are 1,500 active volunteers who currently assist Probation, Adult Services, Rehabilitative Services, and Youth Services in the completion of their missions.

Adult Probation

In FY 1986-87 the Division of Adult Probation was fully accredited by the American Correctional Association. The ACA auditors found the division to be in compliance with 95.9% of the 208 standards which apply to Adult Probation services.

For the year Adult Probation Officers supervised an average monthly caseload of 14,422 felony offenders under Probation supervision. Probation Officers collected $1,040,575 for the criminal injuries compensation fund, $232,00 for the supervision fund, and $171,800 for the pretrial diversion fund. Probation Officers completed 6,144 presentence investigations for the Criminal and Circuit Courts of the state. Probationers performed over 170,000 hours of public service work for local municipalities and nonprofit organizations as a condition of their probation.

Community Corrections

In the first full year of operation, eleven Community Corrections grants were awarded to local units of governments and private agencies. This established community based alternatives to incarceration in fifty counties and seventeen judicial districts.

Three hundred and eighty prison bound, nonviolent felony offenders were diverted by the courts and sentenced to community corrections. All eleven programs centered on the core components of victim restitution, community service, and close supervision. The majority provided an array of alcohol and drug treatment services, counseling and vocational/educational services. Residential centers operated in Memphis

and Nashville. Five programs used electronic surveillance as a complement to the required face-to-face contacts.

In April 1987, the Hamilton County program hosted the first Community Corrections Conference at which two leading authorities in correction issues, Drs. Stanton Samenow and Rolando del Carmen were featured speakers. Their topics were, respectively, "Criminal Thinking", "Offender Classification", and "Community Corrections Liability Issues".

By the close of the fiscal year, the programs had collectively recorded nearly 30,000 hours of community service work rendered by offenders (with a $99,000.00 minimum wage value). Victim restitution collected and paid amounted to $26,925.00. Court costs and fines collected and paid amounted to $30,347.00. Actual gross expenditures for the 1986-87 grant year was $2,865,543.99.

County Programs

The County Correctional Incentive Program provided counties throughout Tennessee with approximately $26.5 million. An additional $131,000 was paid for TDOC local jail inmate contracts, and five counties received a total of $1,142,000 in construction funds.

The Jail Resource Center provided over 700 hours of technical assistance to as many as sixty county correctional facilities. Technical assistance provided included the areas of policy procedure development, construction/renovation, medical services, inmate rights, and food service.

The Jail Resource Center also provided over eighty eight hours of specialized instruction in Food Service and inmate sentence computation to twenty two county correctional facilities.

Rehabilitative Services

Rehabilitative Services experienced growth in several areas. Carter County Work Camp was officially opened in October 1986. Community restitution programs were instituted at both Wayne and Carter County Work Camps. The three community service centers showed continued progress in the area of community restitution. Local governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations made extensive use of inmate labor.

The community service centers started the Individual Inmate Program Plan. Through this program, community service center staff works with each inmate to develop a program plan which outlines what is expected of the inmate.

In May 1987 Knoxville Community Service Center was awarded full accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation. By the end of the fiscal year three other Rehabilitative Services locations were actively involved in the accreditation process. They were Chattanooga Community Service Center, Nashville Community Service Center and Wayne County Work Camp.

The position of Correctional Principal was established during the fiscal year. The incumbent in this position will enhance the development of academic and vocational programs, library services, and standardized prerelease programs.

Inspection teams continued to monitor the adherence to policies and procedures.

Community Services Facilities

Chattanooga Community Service Center - Chattanooga

Warden - John Patterson
Opened - 1970
Capacity - 120
Average Daily Population - 90 males, 17 females
Security Designation - Minimum

Chattanooga Community Service Center (CCSC) serves to provide inmates with work assignments in the least restrictive environment possible. Inmates experience a gradual reintegration into the community as they near the end of their sentences. Inmates also have access to a variety of academic programs.

CCSC is one of only two TDOC institutions which houses both male and female inmates. Opened in 1970 as Chattanooga Work Release Center, CCSC accepted its first female residents in April, 1980.

Chattanooga Community Service Center entered the accreditation process during FY 1986-87.

Knoxville Community Service Center - Knoxville

Warden - Ray Hatfield
Opened - 1971
Capacity - 150
Average Daily Population - 92 males
Security Designation - Minimum

Knoxville Community Service Center (KCSC) opened in 1971 as a work release center and operated in that capacity until 1984. Since 1984 the mission of KCSC has been to serve the community and other state agencies through the provision of inmate work crews. Inmates also receive educational/vocational training.

The primary goal of KCSC is the successful reintegration of inmates into the community as responsible citizens.

Nashville Community Service Center - Nashville

Warden - Charles Bass
Opened - 1936
Capacity 350
Average Daily Population - 275 males
Security Designation - Minimum

Opened as a stockade in 1936, Nashville Community Service Center (NCSC) is the oldest and largest of the community service centers. In over fifty years of service, the facility has seen its mission changed several times, evolving from a medium security farm camp to the present minimum security function.

NCSC offers diversified inmate programming, having subunits of work release, farming operations, community service programs, and an inmate construction program.

Inmates are also encouraged to avail themselves of academic and vocational programs, including an apprenticeship program officially approved by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Wayne County Work Camp - Clifton

Warden - James Bowlen
Opened - 1985
Capacity - 120
Average Daily Population - 109 males
Security Designation - Medium

Eighty percent of the construction of Wayne County Work Camp (WCWC) was accomplished using inmate labor transported daily from nearby Turney Center. WCWC was the first of five work camps proposed in the TDOC's Plan for the 80's.

WCWC provides inmate work crews to assist state and local government agencies and private nonprofit organizations in community service projects. All inmates housed at WCWC are assigned meaningful jobs. Other programs

available include education, inmate counseling, religious services, and volunteer services.

Carter County Work Camp - Roan Mountain

Warden - Edward Arbogast
Opened - 1986
Capacity - 120
Average Daily Population - 112 males
Security Designation - Medium

Carter County Work Camp is the newest facility in the Tennessee Department of Correction system. It is located in upper East Tennessee, 26 miles south of Elizabethton, on land donated to the state by the Citizen's Club of Roan Mountain.

Inmates assigned to Carter County are medium custody or less and have less than ten years left to serve. Inmates are given job assignments of a community service nature within the Roan Mountain area. Programs available include education, inmate counseling, religious services, and volunteer services.

Volunteer Services

Approximately 1,500 volunteers provided 107,564 hours of service to the Department in fiscal year 1986-87. The dollar value of these services was $1,021,383. Volunteers worked in all regions of the state and at every institution. Tasks accomplished included serving as pen pals and host families. Volunteers also performed presentence investigations and gathered social history data. Many conducted inmate worship services and took offenders to their own churches.

The Tennessee Correction Volunteer Advisory Board began efforts toward developing a TDOC network between regional, institutional and group home volunteer advisory boards. When fully operational, this network will aid in the flow of information that is of concern to volunteers in all areas of the state.

Youth Services

Doyle Wood
Assistant Commissioner

Youth Services Division

Fiscal year 1986-87 brought several new endeavors to the Division of Youth Services as well as continued efforts to improve services to students.

Accreditation - Legislation requires that correctional facilities housing youth be accredited or be in the process of accreditation by the American Correctional Association by July 1, 1988.

During FY 86-87, the Oak Ridge Group Home for Girls, the Memphis Group Home for Girls, and the Inman Group Home for Girls all received accreditation. Four additional group homes also formally entered the accreditation process.

The Division of Youth Services also exemplified its commitment to quality of service by seeing the Juvenile Probation section accredited.

John Doe v Norris Lawsuit - In 1976, a class action suit was brought on behalf of mentally retarded students committed to the Department of Correction. An Agreed Order outlined several elements of an appropriate program of habilitation, care, and treatment and required a finding as to compliance with the Order.

During 1986-87 negotiation with the plaintiff's attorneys resulted in agreement in fourteen policies, a significant step toward settlement of the lawsuit.

Charles Doe v Norris Lawsuit - In November, 1986, Davidson County Chancellor Irvin Kilcrease ruled that status offenders could no longer be housed in secure institutions where delinquent youth are also housed. Prior to this ruling, the Department had already initiated steps to move all status offenders from the institutions to nonsecure environments.

Computerization of Juvenile Records - In the spring of 1987, the Youth Services Division began computerizing selected information on all youth in custody or under supervision on the Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS).

Interdepartmental Endeavors - Youth Services Division staff worked with representatives from the Departments of Human Services, Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Education, and Health and Environment, as well as the Tennessee Children's Services Commission to develop a uniform classification system and a plan for central intake for all children entering state custody.

Legislation Affecting Youth Services - The General Assembly passed a law which provides for sentence reduction credits for students committed on determinate sentences by juvenile court judges.

Youth Services Facilities

Spencer Youth Center

Rick Henderlight, Superintendent
Opened - 1911
Capacity - 219
Average Daily Population: Male - 189, Female - 51

Spencer Youth Center (SYC) is located in Davidson County approximately seven miles from downtown Nashville. The facility began operation in about 1911. Although SYC provides services for both male and female offenders, generally all programming is segregated with only occasional special well-supervised coed activities. The program at SYC houses male offenders ages 16 through 20 and female offenders ages 12 through 20 with a capacity of 219.

Taft Youth Center

Larry Lively, Superintendent
Opened - 1917
Capacity - 203
Average Daily Population: 189 males

Taft Youth Center is located in Bledsoe County approximately 21 miles from Crossville. The facility began operation in 1917. Taft is the most restrictive of the juvenile institutions housing the more serious offenders and most of the determinately sentenced students. The facility serves male offenders generally ages 16 through 20 and has a capacity of 203. Some 15 year old offenders who require a more secure environment are also housed at Taft.

Taft Youth Center entered the accreditation process in July, 1986. Taft also began development of a sex offender program to treat both sex offenders and victims of sexual abuse.

Tennessee Youth Center

Albert Murray, Superintendent
Opened - 1961
Capacity - 75
Average Daily Population: 69 males

Tennessee Youth Center Center (TYC) is located in Davidson County about 15 miles north of Nashville in Joelton. TYC, formerly an Air Force radar base, opened in 1961 and received its first students in 1962. The facility has a capacity of 75 and provides services for male offenders ages 15 through 20 in a minimum security environment. Students enter the TYC program on a selected basis from other youth centers (Spencer, Taft, and Wilder), group homes, and occasionally, community classification.

Tennessee Youth Center entered the accreditation process in January of 1987. Previous plans to close TYC as a correctional facility were withdrawn.

Wilder Youth Development Center

Seth Garrington, Superintendent
Opened - 1971
Capacity - 188
Average Daily Population: 157 males

Wilder Youth Development Center is located in West Tennessee approximately 30 miles from Memphis in Somerville (Fayette County). The facility began operation in 1971. It presently houses male offenders ages 12 through 16 and has a capacity of 188. Although Wilder's program is designed to serve younger offenders, some offenders at the center have been committed on determinate sentences. Wilder Youth Center entered the accreditation process in July, 1985.

Foster and Group Homes - Foster and Group Homes is the unit within Youth Services that is responsible for coordination, referral, and placement of juveniles in community-based programs. Depending upon individual needs, a child may have access to three general types of programs: (1) state-operated group homes, (2) foster homes and (3) contract services from licensed child caring agencies. The Department has twelve group homes (7 female and 5 male) strategically located throughout the state. Due to fire and life safety hazards, the department temporarily closed one group home in February, 1987 to locate a suitable home which meets life safety standards.

This section served 383 students in FY 86-87, a considerable increase over previous years. Contractual agreements were established with four new agencies to increase the number of contract beds by about forty.

The therapeutic foster care program was fully implemented to provide placements for students who are considered hard to place. Program sites are based in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Johnson City.

The Community Intervention Services grant program, established to provide dispositional alternatives to juvenile court judges, awarded seven grants to serve thirty-three counties. For the fiscal year, the program resulted in a net reduction of seventy-one commitments to TDOC by the participating counties.

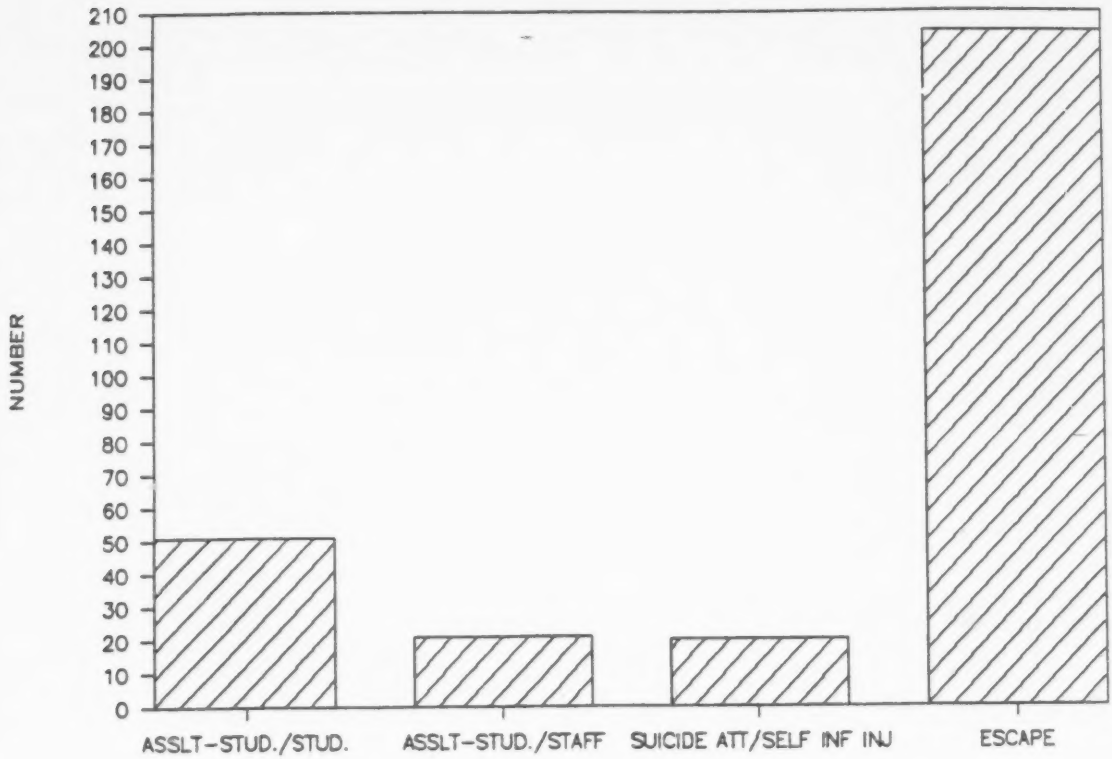
Juvenile Probation - During FY 86-87, Juvenile Probation supervised 1,300 students on probation, 1,804 students on aftercare, and 125 students through Interstate Compact. The average monthly statewide caseload was 3,229.

Additionally, there were 56,267 interviews with youth, 49,595 face-to-face contacts with parents of students, 3,485 social histories rovided to the juvenile facilities, and 556 predispositional reports to juvenile courts. During FY 86-87 two probation regions in East Tennessee piloted an intensive probation program.

JUVENILE INCIDENT SUMMARY

INCIDENT	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4	TOTAL
RIOT	0	0	0	0	0
DISTURBANCE	0	2	0	1	3
TAKING OF HOSTAGE	0	0	0	0	0
DEATH OF STUDENT	0	0	0	0	0
STUDENT SUICIDE	0	0	0	0	0
DEATH OF STAFF	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAULT--STUDENT/STUDENT					
FIGHT	19	14	9	4	46
STABBING	0	0	0	0	0
GUN	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER WEAPON	0	0	1	2	3
SEXUAL	1	0	0	1	2
ASSAULT STAFF BY STUDENT					
FIGHT	4	2	6	1	13
STABBING	0	0	0	0	0
GUN	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER WEAPON	0	1	4	2	7
SEXUAL	0	0	1	0	1
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	2	0	4	3	9
SELF-INFLICTED INJURY-- STUDENT	3	3	2	3	11
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	57	42	56	49	204
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	3	3	2	2	10
FAILURE TO RETURN FROM PASS/FURLOUGH	30	16	18	20	84
USE OF FORCE ON STUDENT REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION	0	0	0	0	0
DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS, TASER, USE OF MACE	10	33	25	10	78
SERIOUS ACCIDENTAL INJURY OF STUDENTS STAFF, VISITOR	19	11	16	14	60
ADMINISTRATIVE OR MEDICAL TRANSFER OF STUDENT	3	2	4	2	11
OTHER INCIDENTS	21	14	8	5	48
TOTAL	172	143	156	119	590

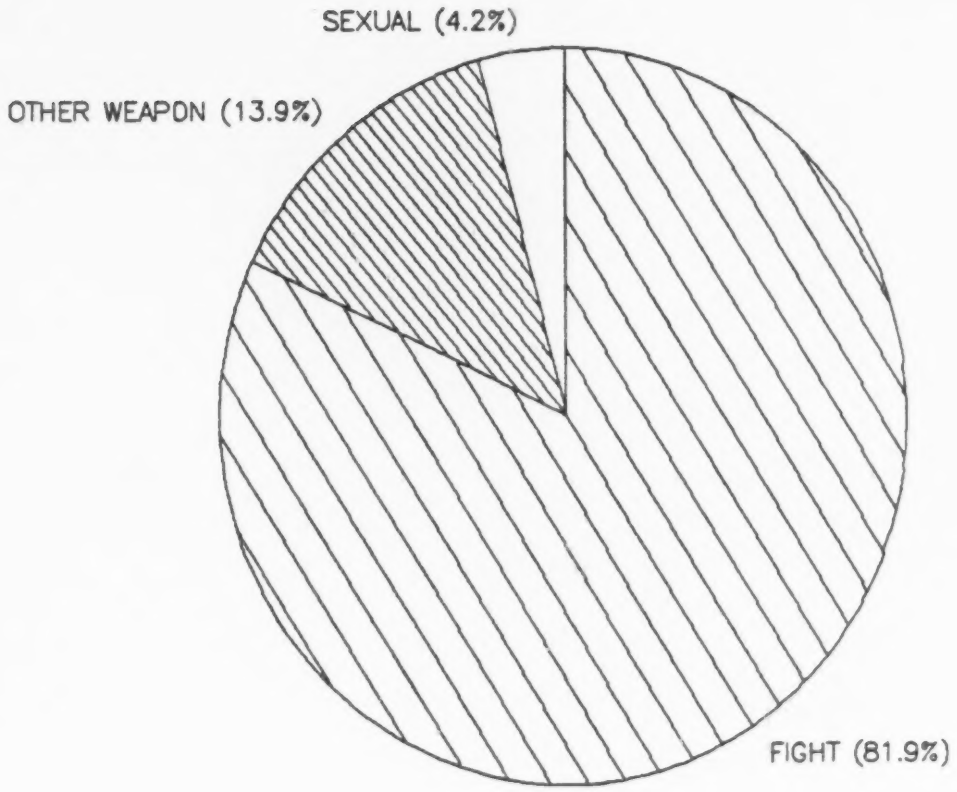
MAJOR JUVENILE INCIDENTS



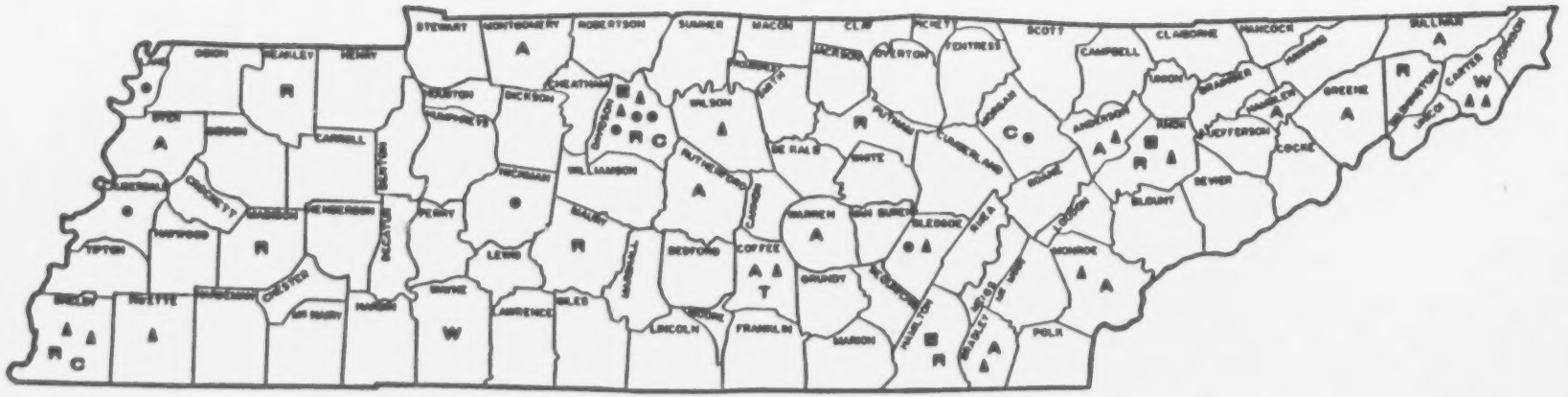
ASSLT-STUD/STUD - ASSAULT - STUDENT/STUDENT
SUICIDE ATT/SELF INF INJ - SUICIDE ATTEMPT/SELF INFLICTED INJURY

ASSAULTS BY TYPE

BY STUDENTS ON STAFF OR OTHER STUDENTS



Appendix



- ■ Community Service Center
- Δ Juvenile and Group Home
- ● Adult Institution
- A Area Office
- R Regional Office
- C Classification Center
- T Training Academy
- W Work Camp

Directory

Central Office Management Staff

Stephen H. Norris, Commissioner
(615) 741-2071

Commissioner's Staff

Robert Grunow, Deputy Commissioner	741-6898
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Terre Marshall, Director of Health Services	741-2607
Andrew Soltys, Director of Internal Affairs	741-7144
Phil Coleman, Director of Internal Audit	741-2436
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George Brummett, Assistant to the Commissioner	741-1000
Greg Maynard, Director of Planning and Research	741-6918
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Carl Hill, Director of Fiscal Services	741-2351
Bill Hoge, Director of Food Services	741-6932
Brandon Powers, Director of Management Information Services	741-0900
William Keeling, Manager of Sentence Management Services	741-2773
Doug Bennett, Director of Personnel	741-0673

Adult Services

George Little, Assistant Commissioner	741-2192
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Tom Mathis, Director of Correctional Enterprises	741-5705
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George Hattaway, Director of Probation	741-3141
Jim Dickman, Director of Rehabilitative Services	741-1067
Sam Haskins, Director of Volunteer Services	741-4397

Youth Services

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Albert Dawson, Director of Foster and Group Homes	741-3471
Susan McMillan, Director of Institutional Programs	741-3069
George Hattaway, Director of Probation	741-3141

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Network: 430-6011

Tennessee Correction Academy
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Tullahoma, TN 37388

Network numbers for all central office 741 numbers are 840 plus suffix.

Adult Institutions

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Brushy Mountain State Prison
P.O. Box 1000
Petros, TN 37845
(615) 324-4011
Network: 240-9131
Otie Jones, Warden

DeBerry Correctional Institute
3250 Ezell Pike
Nashville, TN 37219-5257
(615) 833-9415
Network: 440-2209
Aileene Love, Warden

Fort Pillow Prison and Farm
Route 2
Henning, TN 38041
(901) 738-5051
Network: 350-8011
Billy Compton, Warden

Lake County Regional Correctional Facility
Route 1, Box 330
Tiptonville, TN 38079
(901) 253-9995
Network: 340-6514
Billy McWherter, Warden

Middle Tennessee Reception Center
7177 Cockrill Bend
Industrial Road
Nashville, TN 37219-5258
(615) 383-7595
Network: 440-4011
Larry Lack, Warden

Morgan County Regional Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 2000
Wartburg, TN 37887
(615) 346-6541
Network: 250-6573
Herman Davis, Warden

Southeastern Tennessee State Regional Correctional Facility
Route 4, Box 600
Pikeville, TN 37367
(615) 881-3251
Network: 430-0117
Gary Livesay, Warden

Tennessee Prison for Women
3881 Stewarts Lane
Nashville, TN 37219-5256
(615) 242-0078
Network: 450-0078
Eileen Hosking, Warden

Tennessee State Penitentiary
Station A
Nashville, TN 37219-5255
(615) 741-4611
Network: 840-4611
Mike Dutton, Warden

Turney Center Industrial Prison
Route 1
Only, TN 37140
(615) 729-5161
Network: 430-9011
Donal Campbell, Warden

West Tennessee Reception Center
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Bruce MacDonald, Warden

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Knoxville Community Service Center
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Knoxville, TN 37914
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Network: 250-6394
Ray Hatfield, Warden

Nashville Community Service Center
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Nashville, TN 37219-5260
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Network: 840-6586
Charles Bass, Warden

Carter County Work Camp
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Edward Arbogast, Warden

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Network: 840-1545
James Bowlen, Warden

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Taft Youth Center
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Pikeville, TN 37367
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Network: 470-6252
Larry Lively, Superintendent

Tennessee Youth Center
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Joelton, TN 37080
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Albert Murray, Superintendent

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(901) 726-6872
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Morning Star Group Home
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Nashville, TN 37212
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Ben Sparkman, Director

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Doyle Wood, Assistant Commissioner, Youth Services

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